

For Education
For Liberty, and
For Progress

CURRENT EVENTS

(English version)

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Write Christmas
letters to the
boys in service.

Window Rock, Ariz.

UNITED NATIONS ADVANCES SLOW DOWN

RUSSIANS STILL ADVANCE

In the months of August and September the United Nations armies had great success. Two armies entered the country of Italy. The Italian people agreed to stop fighting the United Nations and to start fighting the Germans. The army under General McArthur captured the places called Lae, Salamaua, and Finchhafen. The Russians were threatening the great city called Kiev. Many people began to hope that the war would soon end. During the month of October and November the United Nations armies have not been defeated but they have not advanced so fast except in Russia.

Germans Fight Hard In Italy

In the country called Italy the Germans are fighting hard. The Germans have strong positions in the mountains. It is hard for the United Nations armies to drive the Germans from the mountains quickly without losing many men. The United Nations armies are advancing very slowly. Some people think General Eisenhower wants to keep as many Germans in Italy as he can. Then these Germans cannot fight at other places.

Heavy Air Raids Over Germany

During the first three weeks of November many United Nations planes flew over Germany. The cities of Germany suffered great damage. The capitol city of Germany named Berlin was attacked several times. The air raids over Germany have continued day and night. The Germans have sent a few planes to bomb the capitol of England named London. The German Planes did little damage to London.

Japanese Attack Fails - McArthur Invades Bougainville

In the month of August General McArthur captured a place called Finchhafen. This place called Finchhafen was very important to the Japanese. The Japanese tried to drive the men of General McArthur away from Finchhafen. The Japanese failed. General McArthur's men then started an attack on the large island called Bougainville. The first troops to land were Marines. Later regular army troops also landed. The landing of General McArthur's troops on the island called Bougainville is dangerous for the Japanese in the places called Buka and Buin and Rabaul. The place called Rabaul is a very important harbour for Japanese ships.

Russians Have Great Success

In October the Russian armies were trying to capture two important cities called Kiev and Krivai Rog. Early in November the Germans moved soldiers from the city of Kiev to protect Krivai Rög. The Russians then attacked Kiev and captured it. This Russian army then advanced and captured the city called Zhitomir. The capture of the city called Zhitomir cut

the last German railroad running from north to south. The Germans needed this railroad to send troops and supplies to other places of danger. The Russian leader named Stalin told the people of Russia that the capture of the places called Kiev and Zhitomir made certain a final Russian victory over the Germans

United Nations Success Against Submarines

In August, September and the early part of October the United Nations ships were fighting hard against German submarines. Several German submarines traveled together in groups called wolf packs. At first the German wolf packs were successful. Many United Nations ships were sunk. The United Nations leaders started fighting in a new way. They changed some cargo ships into airplane carriers. When the German submarines attacked our ships our planes dropped bombs on the submarines. The new way of fighting was very successful. Many German submarines were destroyed. Most of our ships reached Europe with soldiers and supplies.

United Nations Forces Invade Gilbert Islands

Admiral Nimitz, the Commander of all our naval forces in the Pacific Ocean, has announced that a United Nations force has occupied the island called Makin. This island is one of a group of islands called the Gilberts. The landing on Makin Island is very important. Planes from airfields on Makin Island are a danger to the great Japanese naval base named Truk.

Columns 3 and 4

NAVAJO WINS MEDALS

WAR WORKERS NEEDED

Navajo Soldier Addresses Council Describes Narrow Escapes from Danger

Seargent Tim Touchin from Mariano Lake country talked at the evening session of the council meeting. He told of bombing Germany and his narrow escape when his bombs nearly exploded before being dropped from his airplane.

A big German bullet just missed his head too. The bullet did not explode so his life was saved. One of the men in his plane was wounded in the arm and leg. Then his plane was damaged and had to go slow. The German planes went after him. Two of his engines broke down. His plane was peppered with bullets. They fought against the enemy planes for nearly an hour.

When they got back over England, the third engine of his plane ran out of gas. They had to land with only one engine left out of the four engines on the plane but they landed safely.

His white soldier friends were so glad to see him safely back that they wept upon seeing him get out of the plane all right. He has received two special decorations called the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Oak Leaf Cluster for bravery in action.

At the end of his speech he urged the Navajo people to stay on war jobs, to work steadily on the war jobs, and to work together in solving Reservation

problems. In this way they will help the soldiers now, and help them too when they return home.

New Principal Arrives at Tuba

Mr. Walter F. Gray arrived at Tuba City in November as the new Principal. He comes from Chilocco where he worked for 17 years.

Mrs. Gray lived at Shiprock in 1909 when she was a little girl. Her father was Charles W. Higham. He was chief clerk for Mr. Shelton there.

Mrs. Gray says that things are much better now than they were when she was here as a little girl. Her father taught school first at Keams Canyon, when there was only a day school at Keams Canyon. It took two days to travel in a wagon from Holbrook to Keams Canyon. They took this trip only twice a year. Now it takes only two hours in an automobile on a good road.

In the fall they would buy enough food to last all year. There were no telephones. Mail was brought once a week by a runner. Now it is much better.

About 1909, Mr. Higham and his family moved to Shiprock. In those days, they used to go to Farmington by stage coach. They would start at five o'clock in the morning. Near the hogback, the road was so narrow that the people would get out and walk.

When they wanted to go to Toadlena from Shiprock, they would cross the San Juan River in a row boat. The whirlpools in the river were dangerous too. Then they would go by horse and buggy to Toadlena. Sometimes they would get lost. Then the teachers would come with a lantern to meet them. Now these things are all much better.

Once there was a great flood on the San Juan. All of the houses were washed away. The people had to stay on the high ground.

Now Mr. Higham is an old man. He has just retired from work. But his daughter, Mrs. Gray, remembers these things. She is glad to find things much better. She is happy to return to live here with the Navajo people at Tuba City.

Stay on the Job Every Day

Many Navajos are working in war work. Navajos make good workers. War workers must stay on the job every day, just as soldiers must stay on the job every day. If soldiers did not stay on the job the enemy might attack us. If war workers do not stay on the job every day the soldiers will not get all the guns and shells, and ships and planes they need to fight the enemy. Soldiers cannot quit for pinon picking or dances. They cannot go home any time they want to go. They must stay on the job every day. War workers slow up the war when they do not stay on the job. All should be like our Navajo soldiers - stay on the job.

Feature

THE RED CROSS HELPS NAVAJO SERVICEMEN
By Mary E. Stewart

Last March many Navajos joined the American Red Cross. They donated money to the Red Cross. Here are some of the ways the Red Cross is helping the Navajo boys in the armed forces. This division of the Red Cross is called the Home Service Division.

A Navajo soldier cannot leave and come home just any time. He can come home only when the army gives him a furlough. If someone at home gets seriously sick the request to the army for furlough must be made through the American Red Cross. Last month the Home Service Department of the Red Cross at Window Rock sent 35 telegrams to get furloughs or to get furloughs extended for Navajo servicemen who are needed to visit sick relatives.

A Navajo soldier cannot get an allotment for his family unless he has been married by Navajo custom as approved by the Navajo tribe in 1940 or by state license. Last month the Red Cross secured from the army a furlough for one Navajo soldier so that he could return to have his marriage legalized. Now his wife and children will receive their allotments.

Ecys away at war want news from home. The Red Cross Chapter at Window Rock writes many letters to them. One letter from a Navajo Marine in the South Pacific stated he had not heard from his wife for over a year, but his mother had written him regularly in Navajo. If you cannot write English write in Navajo. If you cannot write either English or Navajo, get some one to help you write. Day School teachers, missionaries, and traders will gladly help. Many of the letters coming to the Home Service Department of the American Red Cross ask for news from their people. The Red Cross gives what news it can, but the best news is from the people themselves.